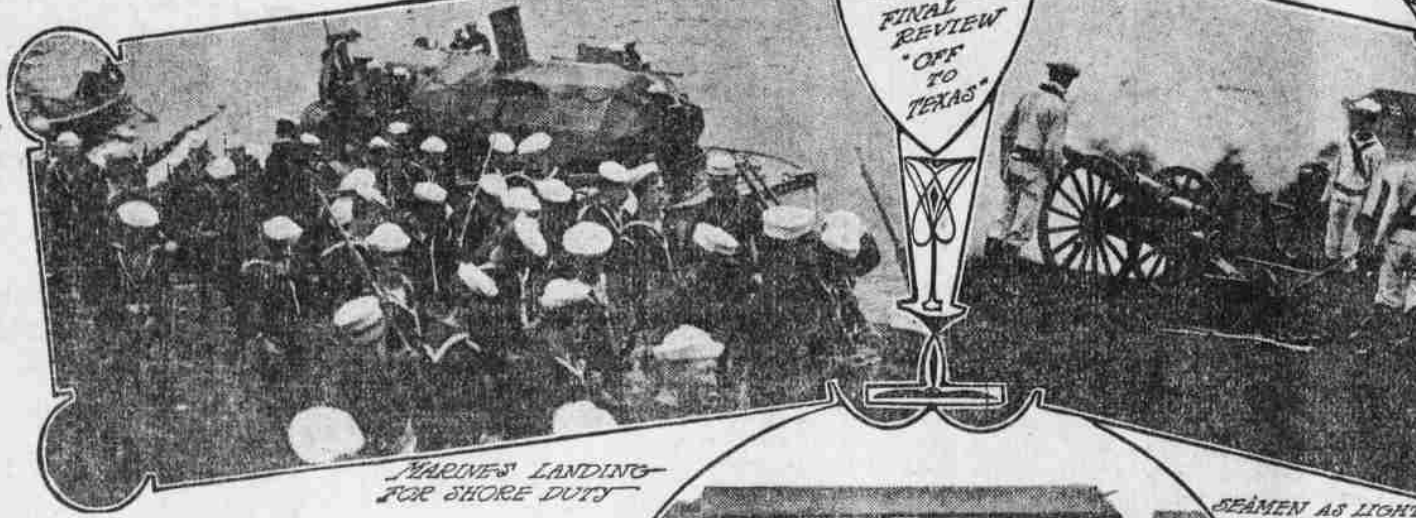


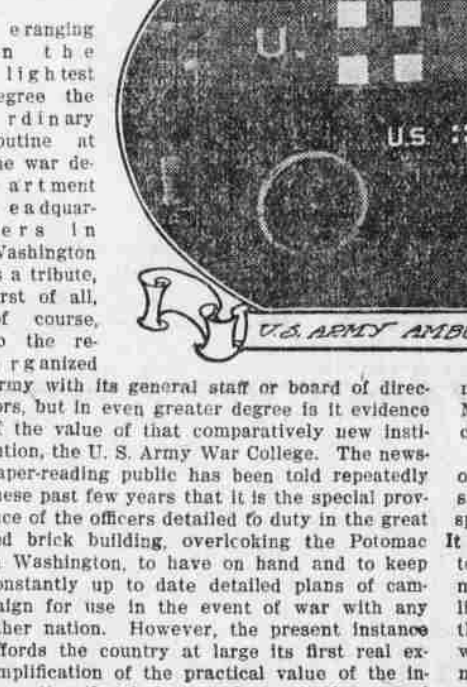


HE rapidity and perfection of working arrangements with which there was recently carried out the mobilization of one-fourth of the American standing army on the Mexican frontier proved a revelation to all but the very limited number of people who have been in a position to keep in touch with the military progress of the nation during the past few years. Incidentally, this object lesson under virtual war conditions has answered not a few of the criticisms recently made against Uncle Sam's military establishment in speeches in congress. Indeed, this hasty rendezvous in Texas discounted to a great extent, as nothing could, the chief bug-a-boo of the recent alarmist utterances,—namely the alleged handicap sustained in having our fighting forces scattered

The UNITED STATES ARMY in ACTION



all over the country at widely separated military posts. Extreme mobility, which in the case of the American army has been so strikingly put to the test by the double quick advance on the Rio Grande, is the one attribute above all others for which our military experts have been working ever since the Spanish-American war. The United States needs a mobile armed force as does no other nation on the globe. Indeed, it is absolutely imperative. The explanation is found, of course, in the immense extent of the republic and our far-flung coast line. To protect so extensive a territory needs an armed force that can move with extreme rapidity from place to place. The fact that broad oceans separate us from the nations that, in the event of trouble, would prove our most formidable foes, presumably insures us reasonable warning of attempted invasion but even with this leeway it needs quick-moving soldiery to rush at short notice to any threatened point of attack.



deranging in the slightest degree the ordinary routine at the war department headquarters in Washington is a tribute, first of all, of course, to the reorganized army with its general staff or board of directors, but in even greater degree is it evidence of the value of that comparatively new institution, the U. S. Army War College. The newspaper-reading public has been told repeatedly these past few years that it is the special province of the officers detailed to duty in the great red brick building, overlooking the Potomac in Washington, to have on hand and to keep constantly up to date detailed plans of campaign for use in the event of war with any other nation. However, the present instance affords the country at large its first real exemplification of the practical value of the information that is kept under such close guard in the plan vault and the map rooms of the War College.

But whatever the merits of this question of a large standing army the military experts have not waited upon its solution. They have gone right ahead, bending every energy to make a force of considerably less than 100,000 men equal in emergency to a body of soldiery several times as numerous. To that end Uncle Sam's soldiery, with due acknowledgement of the modern tendency of specialization, have been rendered as versatile as possible in the art of warfare. And, best of all, there has been cultivated the "fire alarm" propensity to cut and run for a scene of trouble at the shortest warning. In their part of the preparations, too, the administrative officials in every branch of the army have kept constantly in mind this aim and purpose.

Of all the preparations for war which have gone forward under a clear sky perhaps the most wonderful have had to do with the transportation arrangements. Our military experts have awakened to the fact that the United States is the greatest railroad country in the world and that even in the event of the most serious conflict it is unlikely that many of these communicative lines would be seriously interfered with. Why not, then, make these annihilators of time and space a military asset. Indeed it is imperative to do so if the army is to be rendered a mobile force, for no other utility can serve as the twentieth century substitute for the forced marches of other days. Consequently, whereas European nations, with their circumscribed areas and perfect highways have been experimenting with military automobiles and other innovations our war department officials have been wrestling with the problems of the make-up and handling of troop trains, and designing special kitchen cars and hospital cars and the like. The first try-out of the plans that have been in the making these past dozen years has come in the case of the recent hurried advance to Texas.

If a chance visitor could have been in Washington in the early days of the Spanish war and then again when the recent hurry call to the Gulf coast was given he could not fail to be impressed with the contrast,—the turmoil and confusion of 1908 with the well-ordered precision of the present execution of prearranged plans. That 20,000 men could be moved a distance of thousands of miles along a score of different arteries of traffic without apparently

might prove as invaluable in the mountains of Mexico as they have under somewhat similar conditions in the Philippines. Similarly the conditions existing at the scene of the present campaign are such as to emphasize the fact that there is yet a very important sphere for the cavalry in the army. It is as though the crisis in this unexpected quarter were a providential answer to the arguments of those persons in and out of official life who have been urging in recent years that the foot-soldier should be practically the whole thing in our military complement. It must be apparent to everybody who is even casually conversant with geographical conditions that if Uncle Sam is to keep peace "From the Canal to Canada" he will have need of a considerable cavalry force and a force provided with the best possible class of mounts. There are mountainous localities in the region to the south of us where only cavalry could operate successfully. Neither automobiles nor yet aeroplanes would serve as a substitute. And incidentally it may be noted that conditions on the Mexican border have afforded an opportunity much earlier than was anticipated to test the practical military value of the airship. The serviceability of the sky craft for scouting operations ought to be pretty well attested if the troops return to their home stations.

No better theater of war, real or mimic, than the southwest could be chosen for demonstrating the progress made during the past few years, both in the methods and equipment of the U. S. Signal corps. The general public, with its craving for the spectacular, has heard most regarding the introduction of the aeroplane as a utensil of warfare but as a matter of fact the Signal Corps has recently introduced innovations far more important from a military standpoint than the aerial scouts, and these communicative utilities and novelties for day and night signaling would obviously prove especially valuable in rough country where there are few existing telephone or telegraph wires and where the erection of such lines would be difficult and expensive. The Signal Corps is fully abreast of the times (and of the military establishment of any other nation) in its experiments with wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony and it has developed some very ingenious expedients for the use of rapidly moving forces in the field,—as for instance, the auto-telegraph car or telephone and telegraph station on wheels and the apparatus which enables a mounted trooper to lay or reel in a telephone wire automatically while his horse is at full gallop, the rider meanwhile continuing telephone conversation over this elastic wire.

It is expected that when the joint operations of the army and navy in the south have passed into history the record of operations will afford argument one way or another as to what shall be done with the U. S. Marine Corps. Our readers will recall that this force, the "soldiers of the navy" has been for some time past a bone of contention in service and official circles. Many persons have contended for years

tain conditions. And incidentally it conveyed the hint that the mountain batteries, in which guns and ammunition are "packed" on mule back past that this body of sea soldiers who are presumably no longer needed on our warships as they were in the days when most of the sailors were foreigners, should be transferred to the army. Some time ago all the marines were taken off the warships, but later by order of congress they had to be restored. Now that hundreds of the marines are scheduled to participate in extensive land operations,—either independently or in conjunction with the soldiery of the regular army—it is hoped that evidence will be forthcoming as to whether or not they would render better service if actually enrolled on the army roster.

The "team work" of the army and navy which is a consistent policy with Uncle Sam is being followed along with other up-to-date ideas in the operations on the Gulf coast. Co-operation between military and naval forces is, of course, an axiom with all the great powers of the world, but many of the European nations which have no very extensive sea coasts have not given the attention to this that has been bestowed in the United States. It will be remembered that in most recent war games on the Atlantic coast there was "joint responsibility" between the two arms of the service. However many persons had little expectation that such concerted action would be advisable when planning operations not in reference to a foe from overseas, but relative to possible disturbance in a neighbor republic on our own continent. In this respect the present activity has proven something of a revelation. But it has been realized that not only can the warships render a service by a patrol of the Gulf coast but are also a factor in that they can land for shore service thousands of seamen, trained by regular small arms practice for service as infantrymen and light artillerymen.

One of the marvels of the recent quick work in the southwest is found in the very creditable manner in which the commissary department has met the responsibilities suddenly thrust upon it. Here again there has been most gratifying contrast to the conditions of the Spanish war period, but it must be remembered that Uncle Sam has made very tangible progress these past few years in the very vital problems of subsisting troops in the field. The army has made most advantageous use of fireless cooking by means of fireless cookers on wheels, designed to cook the food while the military force to which the equipment is attached is on the march and to have the meal, piping hot and ready to serve the minute the force halts for the noonday respite or to pitch camp at night.

There has been plenty of work to do, for the engineer corps of the army in this "Texas campaign" for there have been big camps to lay out and to lay out such sites in various sizes up to a divisional camp covering 800 acres means an immense amount of work for the surveying corps and the map makers in the field. The engineers are also likely to find some opportunity for their searchlight work,—including that with their new portable searchlights conveyed by automobile trucks and ere the "war game" is concluded they are likely to have more or less practice in bridge building. And finally the operations of 20,000 soldiers in the field cannot fail to afford its share of work for the hospital corps,—the more so by reason of the effect upon the health of many of the officers and men of so sudden a change from a cold to a warm climate. And the best part of all this practical try-out of our military preparedness is that not only will the rank and file get experience but the higher officers of the service from Gen. Leonard Wood, down, will personally direct or observe the important movements, thereby learning at first hand the tactical and strategic lessons involved.

Finding the Lost Dog

Man Put Himself in Scotch Terrier's Place and Finds Him With the Ducks.

While the following little tale of a dog lost in London may not help one whit in that famous controversy raging as to whether the animals reason or have only their instincts, yet the detective method employed by the writer looks reasonable, indeed, and

is to be recommended to other masters of dogs strayed.

You will say, perhaps, that your dog reasons, thinks things out, whatever other people's dogs do, so may I tell you of an odd little experience which I have had with my Scotch terrier, aged two, because it arises from coming to live "in town".

High life in a flat is not altogether to his taste, for one reason, because

he can see nothing that interests him from the windows; for another, because he cannot wander out into a garden.

He has to be taken out, and from one outing he did not return. Instead, there came the news that he was lost, thanks to rash youthfulness on his part, and to undue trustfulness on the part of another.

Nothing, I suppose, could be more hopeless than to plunge into the traffic and roar of mid-London in search for a dog that has not mastered his

locality and will certainly not find his way back.

But off I went at once, to be sure, and I said to myself: "I wonder just what I should be doing, where I should have got to, if I were that dog?"

"Put yourself in his place," I said to myself, and I recollect that the previous day I had taken him to St. James park, where he felt a deeper interest in the ducks and geese.

"Well," I argued, "if I were that dog, at the moment indifferent to home ties, later unable to get back to them,

ANXIETY WAS FOR THE KEG

Overcharge a Small Matter, but Customer Did Hate to See Good Material Hurt.

Every nail-keg in the store had its occupant, the checker-board was working overtime, and mittens and mufflers were stuffed in bulgy pockets, as their owners drew closer round the big, rusty stove.

The door opened noisily, letting in a blast of the storm raging outside, and in its wake followed Rufe Blevins, a giant wood-chopper, whose good nature and ready wit made him a welcome addition to the store circle.

The loafers moved a little closer together to make room for Rufe on a soap-box, but he marched past the friendly circle, plumped an empty molasses-keg down on the counter, and drew a stained bill from his pocket, which he held out to the proprietor of the store.

An expectant grin went round the circle, for Storekeeper Jones had the reputation of never wronging himself by overweighing or undercharging. The merchant adjusted his glasses and looked expectantly from the bill to the wood-chopper.

"Notice you charged me for five gallons of molasses last time I had this four-gallon keg filled," drawled Rufe. "I don't mind payin' for the extra gallon, Mr. Jones, but I do kinder hate to have a good keg strained to pieces."

—Youth's Companion.

\$3.50 RECIPES CURE WEAK KIDNEYS, FREE

RELIEVES URINARY AND KIDNEY TROUBLES, BACKACHE, STRAINING, SWELLING, ETC.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a QUICK RECOVERY, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you \$3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K-36 Lock Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power. It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

Evidently an Amateur.

"Getting ready for your suburban gardening?"

"Yep. I've got a spade, a pick, a hoe, a rake and some garden seeds, but I've ransacked the market and nobody seems to have any angle worms for sale."

No Girls.

"You didn't stay long at Wombat's country place?"

"No, he promised to show me the beauties of the neighborhood and then tried to point out a lot of scenery."

Well Known.

Bloobs—Is Harduppe pretty well known in your town?

Slobbs—I should say he is. He's so well known he can't even borrow an umbrella.—Philadelphia Record.

Taking a Chance.

Employer—So, then, Miss Willing, you're leaving us for good?

Miss Willing—No, sir! For better or for worse!

Confirmed.

Randall—Has a reputation for bravery, has he?

Rogers—Yes, with every one who has been his wife.—Life.

Wealth is a bubble that some men try to enlarge by blowing.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take and regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation.

It's easier for a shiftless man to make friends than to make good.

ARE YOU FREE FROM—

Headaches, Colds, Indigestion, Pains, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Dizziness? If you are not, the most effective, prompt and pleasant method of getting rid of them is to take, now and then, a desertspoonful of the ever refreshing and truly beneficial laxative remedy—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. It is well known throughout the world as the best of family laxative remedies, because it acts so gently and strengthens naturally without irritating the system in any way.

To get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., bearing the name of the Company, plainly printed on the front of every package.

A Missionary Tree.

A missionary, during a Lenten tea, said, pointedly:

"I have established missionary trees all over the country. But perhaps you don't know what a missionary tree is? A missionary tree is one whose profit goes entirely to missions."

"A Roxborough farmer has in his apple orchard a golden pippin tree that helps to support the Chinese mission. A Florida woman has an orange tree that helps to uplift the cannibals of New Guinea. A California nut farmer devotes a walnut tree to the spread of the faith in Zanzibar."

"Missionary trees," the speaker ended, "are very good things, but the principle that underlies them need not be confined to farms and farmers."

CURE THAT CATARRH

Our climate with its sudden changes is conducive to catarrh—which is a chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane surface of head—nose or throat.

One month's local treatment with Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic will convince the most skeptical that Paxtine is not a palliative but a specific for all catarrhal conditions.

Paxtine is a perfectly harmless antiseptic and germicide in powder form which contains all of the antiseptic qualities of liquid antiseptics, but with other valuable cleansing, germicidal, and healing ingredients added.

Just a little in a glass of water as needed—used as a spray and gargle, will not only remove the accumulated secretions, but heals the inflammation, destroys the germs of disease, and dispels the disagreeable odor caused by chronic catarrh.

For sale at all druggists, 25c and 50c a box, or postpaid upon receipt of price. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass. Send for a free sample.

Subject to Restrictions.

"I was cleanin' fo' a new lady las' week an' de dirt in her kitchen was a sight, po' thing," said Rose, Mrs. Fraser's dark-skinned charwoman.

"But why did she let it get like that?" asked the lady.

"I dunno, ma'am. Guess she never seen it. Some cooks, you know, is mighty partil'ar 'bout 'lowin' de madam in de kitchen. Dey jes' take dere orders from her upstairs an' she don't have no call to go into de kitchen at all."

Oh! That Awful Gas

Did you hear it? How embarrassing. These stomach noises make you wish you could sink through the floor. You imagine everyone hears them. Keep a box of CASCARETS in your purse or pocket and take a part of one after eating. It will relieve the stomach of gas.

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a month.

RHEUMATISM

STOMACH (Where Rheumatism Manifests Itself) WATERBURY'S KIDNEY PILLS. 14c. Kearsley's Kidney Pills, 14c.

Patents. Fortunes are made in patents. Protect your ideas. Our 64 page book free. Fitzgerald & Co., Box 11, Washington, D. C.

100% A YEAR For Twenty Years To Cow Owners

This is the splendid return that more than 1,250,000 users have actually received from their investment in a

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

With the average number of cows a DE LAVAL machine saves and earns its whole cost the first year, and continues to do so yearly for its established life of at least twenty years.

There surely isn't another such investment, either on the farm or off it, open to anyone having cream to separate. Why delay making it?

As for the first cost, if you have the ready cash there is a fair discount for it, but if you have not, under our "partial payment plan" you can secure a DE LAVAL machine on such liberal terms that the machine is *actually free of cost, for it will earn its cost and more while you are paying for it.*

Be sure to see the local DE LAVAL agent before you buy a cream separator.

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